No. 13,180.

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TWO CENTS.

THEY WANT CAMERON

Far Western Republicans Desire Him for President.

ADVOCATES THE CAUSE OF BIMETALLISM

Senator-Elect Carter of Montana Talks at Some Length.

SILVER TO BE REMONETIZED

Senator-elect Carter of Montana, chairman of the republican national executive committee, arrived in Washington this morning from New York, where he attend ed Mr. Depew's harmony dinner. To a Star reporter today Mr. Carter ex-

pressed himself as greatly pleased with the social event at Mr. Depew's home. "Mr. Depew's dinner," he said, "was a most thoroughly entoyable affair and entirely social. It afforded a number of gentlemen an opportunity to meet under most agreeable conditions, and the meeting was certainly harmonious."

Although among republicans generally the invitations to that dinner included all the prominent republican candidates for the presidency, Mr. Carter's choice for that honor was not there. When asked who he favored as the standard bearer of the republicans, Mr. Carter replied:

Wants Cameron as the Candidate.

"The Rocky mountain and Pacific coast country, in my judgment, will work industriously to secure the nomination of Senator Cameron for the presidency. He is a sound protectionist and a fearless advocate of the cause of true bimetallism, which consists in the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and a ratio of 16 to 1 is the most lib eral adopted by any nation in the past."

Mr. Carter is in no way uncertain as to the course he thinks the advocates of silver should adopt in the coming national campaign. His important position as chairman of the republican national executive committee gives added weight to his words, as the members of that committee are always extremely influential in framing the platform of the party and in determining who shall lead the party in the national campaign.

The National Committee and Silver. "The national committee as an organization," said Mr. Carter, "will not take any position for or against silver. It is no part of the business of the committee to undertake to declare party position on current questions. That task is left to the party when assembled in national convention. "Individually, the members of the committee generally reflect the sentiment of the states from whence they come on the money question. It is needless to inquire whether the republican party is going to take notice of the silver question. That question is becoming as wide as commerce

question is becoming as wide as commerce and absolutely irrepressible. The party seeking to ignore it convicts itself of unpardonable stupidity. No individual can predict what communities may do in such contingencies as may arise in the future, but it is safe to say that a majority of the states west of the Mississippi river cannot be held in line with any party which exhibits hostility or manifests indifference on the subject of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Term Binetallism.

The Term Bimetallism.

'The advocates of the free coinage of that many so-called bimetallists are really gold monometallists. Their bimetallism consists in a gold standard, with silver as a subsidiary coin. This understanding of bimetallism has so far discredited the word that it can no longer be used as an allsufficient term in party platforms. It seems that it will be absolutely necessary to have what is denominated in the lan-guage of the street, a 'show-down,' in 1896. The growth of sentiment in favor of the The growth of sentiment in layor of the free coinage of silver during the last year throughout the eastern and middle states has been marvelous. The fact that the administration has deemed it necessary to begin an aggressive fight for the gold standard, and the further fact that the gold standard, and the have become abusive misstandard people have become abusive, mis taking epithets for arguments, may be taken as evidence of the manifest strengtl of the free coinage sentiment.

Silver is to Be Remonetized.

"It is just as well to have it distinctly understood that silver is to be remonetized and so understanding, address ourselves to the task of bringing about the desired re sult. Mr. Whitney has borne testimony to the fact disclosed by the public prints in England some time ago. It seems probable that the Roseberry ministry will not succeed itself, and a general election at an early day is quite likely. With the ministry dominated by Mr. Balfour and his friends, a way toward an internationa agreement on free coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio would be made more plain. This country, however, will not wait the pleasure of all the governments in Christendom before determining upon a policy of its own. We would like to accommodate Mr. Whitney and his friends by watting two or three years and it is culto commodate Mr. Whitney and his friends by waiting two or three years, and it is quite probable that under the present administration we will be compelled to wait, but in the meantime the opinion is constantly gaining strength that this government alone can determine its own financial policy. Our interstate commerce is greater than the commerce of all the seas, and the balances to be settled abroad in gold conbalances to be settled abroad in gold con balances to be settled abroad in gold con-stitute a very triffing and insignificant part of the payment we make annually to our foreign creditors. Our payments are made in wheat, cotton, beef and other staple articles of every day necessity that staple articles of every day necessity that our neighbors cannot get along without. "Any course of action that will stimulate home production and bring about better times in this country will facilitate the payment of our debts abroad. The president of one of the most extensive railway systems of the western country, who for years past has been most aggressive in support of the gold standard, recently antounced that he had entirely changed his views, and was satisfied that the hope of ounced that he had entirely changed his views, and was satisfied that the hope of the great railway systems of the middle the great railway systems of the middle and western states rested on the remonetization of silver; that, continuing under the gold standard, for a few years more would throw every railroad west of the Allegheny mountains into the hands of receivers. This gentle nan represents Boston capital, and it is a fact worthy of note that Boston has not joined the crusade against silver

Hill's Criticism of Sherman.

"Mr. Hill's criticisms on the vague and indefinite terms used by Mr. Sherman are quite forcible. In a short time I am satisfled that Mr. Hill will see the logic of dropping his international bimetallism and taking a stand in favor of an independent

American policy."
Mr. Carter remarked that the national executive committee will probably meet in October, or in the early part of November, to fix a time and place for holding the national convention. Under the rule it is necessary to give six months, notice of the to lix a time and place for holding the national convention. Under the rule it is necessary to give six months' notice of the time for helding the convention. There is an inclination, he said, for holding the convention in May instead of June, as heretofore, and the desire for the earlier meeting teams outles strong seems quite strong.

STEVENSON AND SILVER STORY OF THE WRECK

Friends of the White Metal Want Him To Declare Himself.

His Possible Object in Holding Back a Definite Expression of Ilis Position.

There is a very strong sentiment being developed in regard to the attitude of Vice President Stevenson on the financial ques-

Formerly there was a large faction of the silver people of the democratic party who favored Mr. Stevenson as a presidential candidate, as they looked upon him as a friend of the white metal, and one who could be depended on to carry out their views on that subject. Silverites in Washington have been looking forward to some strong declaration from Mr. Stevenson outlining his views on silver. They have received ex-Speaker Crisp's short and posi-tive statement, showing him to be an outand-out silver man, with a great deal of satisfaction, and they say Mr. Stevenson owes it to his many followers to as clearly define his position, whatever it may be. The fact that a cousin of the Vice Presi-The fact that a cousin of the Vice President, who bears his name in part—Mr. Adlai Ewing of Chicago—has come out positively as a gold man is leading the silverites to believe that the Vice President may yet take a position which will be very lukewarm in repard to the white metal, if it is not positively on the side of the sound money men. Mr. Adlai Ewing has been regarded as being very much in the confidence of his distinguished cousin, and his utterances of late have increased the doubt felt by the silver people about Mr. Stevensen's position.

To Ascertain His Attitude.

To a Star reporter this afternoon a silver man of prominence, who is interested in the work of the National Bimetallic League, said:

"There has been some talk among the silver men of addressing a letter to the silver men of addressing a letter to the Vice President asking him to give his views on the financial question. Since silver has become the leading issue in politics Mr. Stevenson has been exceedingly reticent about this question. This attitude has caused the silver people to doubt what his views are. I do not know whether this letter will be written, but there is no question that Mr. Stevenson is not the most important candidate in the democratic ranks who has not made known in some way just how he stands regarding silver." ranks who has not made known in some way just how he stands regarding silver."
While this is the feeling of the silverites the sound money people are no less anxious to hear from Stevenson. They are inclined to think he will take some conservative position on silver and they want to know what that position will be.

His Object in Holding Back.

Among some politicians there is a feeling that Mr. Stevenson has an object in holding back from an expression of his views. One by one the leading democratic candidates have given out their views on silver, and criticisms in the press have shown how these views have been received frem all quarters of the party. It is instinuated that Mr. Stevenson reads these views with the greatest interest, and that he will profit by them in his ability to outline the policy he believes in pursuing, so that it may quite nearly conform to what the great body of the party really will want after the first stages of the silver discussion have worn off. It is understood there will be an effort made to present to the convention to meet at Springfield next week the views of the Vice President, but many silver men think these views will not be forthcoming until the work of that convention is over. In view of the great campaign for silver being waged in Illinois, politicians generally and silver men in particular are inclined to believe that the Vice President will finally record himself a friend of increasing the use of the white silver, and criticisms in the press have President will finally record himself a friend of increasing the use of the white metal in the currency of the country.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Col. Alexander McKenzie to Be Gen.

Craighill's Chief Assistant. The first change in station of an officer of the corps of engineers since the appointment of Gen. Craighill as chief of engineers, was made today, when Lieut. Col. Alexander McKenzie, corps of engineers, stationed at Rock Island, Ill., was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to the chief of engineers at Washington for duty in his office. Col. McKenzie is in charge of the improvement of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Missouri to Minreapolis, and has the supervision of bridges across the Mississippi between Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill. He also has charge of the Galena river improvement and the Des Moines Rapids canal, and in addition he is a member of the Missouri

ver commission. His coming here will not displace Maj. Adams, as was at first supposed, but by rea-son of his higher rank he will naturally be Gen. Craighill's first assistant, with Mai Adams as second and Capt. Goethals Adams as second and Capt. Goethals as third. There has been a vacancy in the office since April 1, when Maj. Knight was transferred to take charge of the Washington aqueduct, vice Col. Elliot, retired. Since that time Capt. Goethals has been deline deaths again.

of that time Capt. Goethals has been doing double duty.

The crder issued today was the result of a conference between Secretary Lamont and Gen. Craighill. No one was selected to succeed Col. McKenzie at Rock Island. Gen. Craighill said to a Star reporter that there would be no other changes in his office for the present.

ice for the present. Col. McKenzie is a native of Wisconsin. Col. McKenzie is a native of Wisconsin, and was appeinted to the Military Academy from Illinois. He was graduated September 1, 1800, and was successively promoted to the various grades in the engineer corps. He reached his present grade of lieutenant colonel in February last. He stands high in his corps, and has an excellent reputation in every respect.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Figures Shown in the Monthly Re-port of Controller Eckels. The monthly statement of the controller

of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes outstanding to be \$211,-388,029, an increase for the month of \$1,759, 106, and for the last twelve months of \$4,237,-347. The circulation based on United States bonds amounts to \$184,969,578, an increase for the month of \$2,435,254, and for the twelve months of \$4,450,330. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregates \$26,631,434, a decrease for the month of \$676,148, and for the year of \$212,983. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes is \$206,652,300, and to secure public deposits,

Treasury Department Changes. The following changes have been made in the classified service in the Treasury Department:

Appointments-Secretary's office-A. H. Gawler, District of Columbia, \$720 per annum. Office of internal revenue-M.B. Stur-

gus, Iowa, \$1,000 per annum.

Promotions—Secretary's office—J. C. Rob-Inson, Pennsylvania, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; J. P. Jackson, Kentucky, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; Ed. Brown, District of Columbia, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; S.T. Neal, Texas, from \$900 to \$1,000. Office of auditor for Post Office Department—Faber Stevenson, Ohio, from \$1,600 to \$1,800; B. A. Allen, Kanss, from \$1,600 to \$1,800; B. A. Allen, Kanss, from \$1,600 to \$1,800; B. A. Allen, Kansas, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; W. C. Waterbury, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; W. C. Waterbury, Illinois, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; Dennis Coughlin, New York, from \$900 to \$1,600; E. A. Jacobs, Massachusetts, from \$840 to \$900; J. L. Wilmeth, Arkansas, from \$720 to \$840.

Details of the Sinking of the Colima.

STEAMER BECAME UNMANAGEABLE

Would Not Right Itself When the Load Shifted.

EXPERIENCE OF SURVIVORS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 .- An Examine special from Mazatlan says:

The steamer San Juan has arrived here with the twenty-one passengers picked up on Tuesday from the wrecked Colima. From them your correspondent has learned some of the particulars of the dreadful disaster which happened on Monday at noon, when the Colima was about twenty-eight miles out of Manzanillo and ten miles from shore. All the rescued are badly bruised They were all picked from pieces of wreckage and refts with the exception of A. J Sutherland, who had clung to a boat after it had capsized five times and drowned all the other eccupants.

As all were affoat in the flercest gale of the year and buffeted by the waves for twenty-four hours, they are hardly yet in a condition to tell a connected story of the wreck and the experiences of their escape, but many interesting particulars have been obtained.

The steamer was heavily laden and had The steamer was heavily laden and hai a large deck-load of lumber. When the storm struck her she made had weather of it, the captain having great difficulty in keeping her head to the sea. The wind increased in fury until it is said to have been the fiercest storm known along this coast in twenty years. The sea rose rapidly, waves washed over the vessel and started the deck load. As the waves rose and the storm increased the managing of the steamer became impossible and about and the storm increased the managing of the steamer became impossible and about noon her head could no longer be kept up and she breached to. Once in the trough of the sea a mighty wave struck her and she was thrown on her beam ends. This wave struck her with such force that the steamer trembled as if she had run upon a reef and most of the passengers thought this the cause of the shocks. This gave rise to the first reports that the ship had struck on a reef. on a reef.

Whether because of the heavy deck load.

whether because of the heavy deck load, the shifting of the coal and cargo, or the force of the storm, the steamer would not right herself. The passengers were pretty badly stunned by being pitched about, but rushed up on deck in a panic. Here they met another danger. The gale tore part of the deck load of lumber from its fastenings, and whirled the heavy planks about

the deck load of lumber from its fastenings, and whirled the heavy planks about
with appalling violence. Many were struck
and maimed. At least one passenger was
killed by having his head crushed by one
of the flying timbers.

In 'their terror the passengers made few
mental notes of their surroundings at this
juncture. The survivors say, however, that
the officers of the steamer were brave and
active. Capt. Taylor stood upon the bridge,
his first officer, De Griffiths, with him. At
an order Griffiths rushed aft to superintend
the launching of a life boat, No. 5. Second Officer Laughorne was at the boat No.
2, and succeeded in getting it launched and
filled with passengers.

Then dearn east the able and Long filled with passengers.

Then down went the ship, and Lang-horne's boat was capsized. All in the boats were supposed to have been drowned.

Went Down With the Ship. Capt. Taylor went down with the ship, sticking to his post. As the ship pitched downward he blew three blasts of the Then he disappeared beneath the waves. All the passengers praise the captain for his coolness and heroism. The last they saw of him, he stood at his post, the waves and wind dashing and washing debris all about him, and the wall of that whistle will sound through their dreams for years

Down went the engineers and firemen at their posts. Freight Clerk Berry was in his room at the time of the final plunge.

Officer Hanson's Experience.

Third Officer Hanson was saved. As the steamer sank he cut some of the lashings of the deck lumber. Then he jumped or was thrown overboard on the weather side of the vessel and reached the deck house. This had been torn off and washed away by the great wave which threw the Colima on her beam. There Hanson clung, buffeted, for twenty-four hours. He saw men and women sink about him, but was powerless

to aid them.

Hanson says that as the steamer foundered her boilers burst. The deck burst underhis feet as he left the ship. Ten other men were thrown into the sea with him.

The bursting of the boilers tore off the deck and threw part of it over at least a dozen men who were struggling in the water, drowning them all. Flying debris hit others. Hanson says the deck fairly burst under his feet as he left the ship. Two life rafts were seen to be afloat. On Two life rafts were seen to be afloat. On one were three men, and on another six, including J. A. Childburg of Seattle Wash, who seemed to have been a leader in the work of launching the raft.

Those in a position to take in their sur-

roundings saw many who clung to bits of wreckage and the lumber from the deck load. The gale caught this wreckage from the crests of the great waves and beat the struggling ur fortunates with it. One man's skull was crushed by a whirling plank as he was about to climb upon a life raft. The dash of the sea made each timber a

enace as well as a hope. Fearful Fight for Life.

So the fight for life began. There was no hope for women or children and small chances for men in such a storm.. Many of the women and children must have mained in their cabins. The completely nude bodies of the stewardess and two other women came floating by the deck house some time after the steamer sank. All were dead, and the sight was so distressing that Officer Hanson and the others

tressing that Officer Hanson and the others on the deck house pushed the bodies away with pieces of scantling.

Prof. Haroid Whiting of the California University made a heroic effort to save his wife and four children and the nurse. He got into a boat in which A. J. Sutherland and others were. The boat was soon swamped. Then it was righted, after being overtured. The women were dropped overtured. swainped. Then it was righted, after being overturned. The women were dropped despite all efforts to save them. Some were killed or stunned by the flying debris. At last only Sutherland was left. He climbed upon the seats while the life boat was overturned and so floated with boat acting as a protecting shield. Alr came to him through the broken sides of the boat. Sutherland says he was on the weather side of the steamer when she went on her beam ends, but slid over to the lee side and fell into a boat. As the steamer went down a mast or part of the rigging took the boat under water. When it came to the surface Sutherland crawled into it

again.

Then he picked up Prof. Whiting, Mrs Irving and another lady, supposed to be Mrs. Whiting. Almost immediately the boat capsized, and, as has been reported, went over no less than five times, drowning Prof. Whiting and the two women. Then it was that Sutherland came up under the it was that Sutherland came up under the boat and remained there, protected, as he tells, from the flying timbers and debris.

The survivors drifted about for twenty-four hours, in what Capt. Pitts of the San Juan says was the hardest storm experienced on the coast in twenty years. Of course, none but the stoutest could sur-

vive. The weaker ones succumbed from hour to hour.

Many of those saved were badly hurt by the wreckage and lumber. Among those most injured was young C. S. Cutting, jr., of Oakland. He and another man floated about on an improvised raft, but his brother was drowned. His injuries are severe. Some of the others are in a pitiable condition. NO HOPE HELD OUT

Appearance of the San Juan. The appearance of the San Juan kept up

the spirits of those who were ready to give up the unequal struggle as hopeless. The notice of the trouble came to the irst officer of the San Juan, who noticed a large quantity of wreckage, and reported the probability of a disaster during the storm. Capt. Pitts immediately sent men aloft, and soon some of the survivors were sighted. All the twenty-one picked up were found within a radius of two or three

miles.

Five more survivors drifted ashore at Coapuayana, sixty miles south from here. They are J. E. Chilburg, Louis H. Peters and Enrique Viter, cabin passengers; Fred Johnson, seaman, and Robert Gonzales, messboy. They were thirty-three hours on a life raft, without food or water.

Their account was heartrending. Every attention was given them.

Cause of the Wreck.

The Colima is in 600 fathoms of water The location where she went down is given as 18 degrees 38 minutes latitude; longitude, 104 degrees 14 minutes west. Though the direct cause of the disaster was the tremendous sea and the fearful gale, it is generally believed that the Colima was badly overloaded. She refused three lighters of freight here, having aleady all she could carry. It is supposed that at Manzanillo she discharged some of

that at Manzanillo she discharged some of her freight, but that she transferred some to the deck from the hold, making her topheavy and unable to withstand the heavy sea and cross sea.

Then, too, it is thought the cargo was badly stowed, and that it shifted as soon as the steamer began to heel over again. It is estimated that within three minutes of the time Capt. Taylor gave his farewell blasts of the whistle the steamer had entirely disappeared. tirely disappeared.

PETROLEUM IN FLAMES.

Many Oll Tanks at Harburg, Germany, Destroyed.

HAMBURG, Germany, June 1.-The great petroleum fire which recently broke out at Harburg, six miles from here, at the works of the Bremen Trading Company, destroying five tanks of oil and a great deal of other property, has been mastered, although the inner tanks are still blazing. The damage done is estimated to amount to 2,000,000 marks.

During the fire huge mounds of earth were thrown up around the burning tanks, thus preventing the flames from spreading to the adjoining factories and houses. As already cabled, the Guiser factory and the American Company's petroleum depot were American Company's petroleum depot were saved, as the wind drove the flames in the direction of the Elbe. Thousands of barriels of petroleum, in addition to the oil contained in the five tanks, previously referred to, were destroyed. The different fire brigades which fought the flames and the pioneer battalion did excellent work and succeeded in keeping the fire from spreading to the laborers' cottages, as well as saving a great amount of other property from destruction.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S CONDITION.

Confined to His Bed With Budly In-

flamed Eyes.
CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.-President Diaz is confined to his bed with a very serious case of inflammation of the eyes. Physicians report the condition of the president as threatening serious con-sequences. He has been confined to his official visitors have been received in three days, and there is much apprehension among those fully acquainted with the gravity of the president's physical condition. greatly impaired. No ministers or other

LIVELY FIRE.

Earnshaw's Grocery Store Damaged This Morning.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the grocery store of J. T. Earnshaw, corner of 8th and E streets southeast. Investigation disclosed the fact that the large storeroom immediately in the rear of the store was ablaze, and a fire alarm was promptly turned in from box 518. Engine companies 3 and 8 and truck A responded. Assistant Chief Belt took charge of the fire and directed the assault. By quick and effective work the fire was confined to the grocery store and the adjoining buildings escaped with little damage. The neighborhood is built up with a number of frame dwellings, and had it not been for the promptness of the fire department the damage would have been very great. The house of James Dove, 806 G street, was damaged in the rear by water, as was the bar room of John Costello, 532 8th street. The loss will probably reach \$2,000, partially insured.

PRISONERS WILL BE FED.

A Great Deal of Suffering Will Be

Prevented Hereafter. Several times The Star has called attention to the treatment of prisoners who are often required to remain in Police Court more than half the day without food, and because of these publications Judge Kimball interested himself in the matter and addressed a letter to the Commission the subject. Today it was determined that hereafter the prisoners will be fed. They will be given coffee and sandwiches each morning, and a great amount of suffering will thereby be prevented.

WILL OF JAMES HENNING

The Entire Estate Left to the Widow Except Numerous Bequests.

The will of the late James Henning dated June 1, 1894, filed today, appoints the widow of the deceased, Ellen Henning, and Joseph O. Henning, a nephew, as ex ecutors, and directs that Mrs. Henning shall have during life the entire estate, real, personal and mixed. The following bequests are made: To Hiram Lodge, No. 10, F. A. A. M., \$100; to Mrs. Geo. H. Lyon of Dexter, Mich., \$300; to Mrs. Wilcox of Scio, Mich., a sister, \$300; to Amanda Hen Scio, Mich., a sister, \$300; to Amanda Henning of Ann Arbor, Mich., a sister, \$300; to George Henning of Springfield, Mo., a brother, \$300; to Jos. O. Henning of New York, a nephew, \$1,000; to Mary E. Graham, Mrs. Henning's niece, \$200; to Janet and Mary McWilliams, \$25 each; to Mrs. Agnes Campbell, \$25, and to David Wilcox, a nephew, a gold watch and chair. a nephew, a gold watch and chain.

Silver Coinage in May. The monthly coinage statement of the director of the mint shows the coinage of May to have been \$4,163,937, and of sliver, \$440,503. The minor coinage amounted to \$87,510. Of the sliver coinage, \$150,180 was in standard dollars.

Today at the Treasury. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$224,628. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$299,932; customs, \$544,869; miscellaneous, \$250,258.

No Cool Wave in Sight. THE HOT WEATHER WILL CONTINUE

The New Weather Forecaster Has

Washington is Cooler Than a Good Many Other Cities.

MAYBETHUNDERSTORMS

There is a new man at the weather bu reau today in charge of the sizzle. He is Mr. Alexander McAdie, and this will be his first appearance as official forecaster. He enters his work in a trying time, for, though it may be very easy for him to sit back and confidently predict hot, hotter, hottest, from day to day, and score 100 per cent each time, it will also be easy for he unthinking but choleric people to blame him for all their discomfort. Mr. McAdie's chief claim to fame and renown up to date has been his successful work in the photographing of lightning flashes, and maybe he acquired such familiarity with intense heat in his experiments in that line that he feels quite at home now with the mercury running out of the top of the tubes.

The Hottest City Yesterday.

All this preliminary matter is merely for the purpose of breaking more easily the news that there is no hope for suffering humanity here in Washington today, and only a slight hope for tomorrow. The records are going to smash all over the country, and the chief pleasure in life here in the capital now is that it is so much hotter in some other places. Mention was made yesterday of the town of Yuma, which is in Arizona, and not in California, as was inadvertently stated. But even Yuma will have to have the keep warth the process.

Arizona, and not in California, as was in advertently stated. But even Yuma will have to hurry to keep up with the procession just now, for Raleigh, N. C., is after the belt as the hottest place in the country. Yesterday there were 98 degrees of heat registered there. There were but 94 registered here. There is a vast deal of difference in those four degrees. Four inches on a man's nose, it used to be said, would make a freak out of him, and so four degrees in the wrong direction at just this time of year makes the difference between a cool town and a hot one.

For Washington is really a cool town. There can be no gainsaying that fact. Coolness and heat are only relative terms, and as there are others, and they are hotter. Washington is therefore logically cool. Just take Atlantic City, for instance. Yesterday the record was 96 degrees at that place of alleged bilss and comfort. Even old Nantucket went bounding up the scale and broke the previous record for the last ten days of May by 15 degrees. And out on Block Island, where they are supposed to sleep under double blankets throughout July and August, the record was broken by 6 degrees. What more is wanted to convince the world that Washington is a most desirable summer resort?

The Storm Has Gone.

The Storm Has Gone. That miserable storm out west that gave so much trouble here by refusing to budge and hung fire until it had scorched one-half of the country and soaked the other half. has now gone kiting away off toward the Dominton of Canada, very much reduced in size, and of no earthly importance whatever now as a factor in the weather conditions, except as it fails to do anything to ameliorate the present agony. It is now no larger than the traditional man's hand, bed for four days, and his sight is said to and will probably be heard from no more, though it has shown such peripatetic tendencies during the last few days that it would not be at all surprising if it suddenly turned up some morning out in Montgomery county, askirg to be taken into the District, a full-fiedged storm.

As a result of this cruel fickleness on the last of the Kongas storm the high that

part of the Kansas storm the high that has been hanging around the Florida coast has been hanging around the Florida coast has spread all over the eastern section of the country and practically rules the roost. The map this morning showed about as dry and hot a country as ever the Sahara was in its most annoying days.

There is, of course, a possibility that the

intense heat may produce a thunder storm, and so bring some relief by virtue of its own wickelness. But these things are hard to forecast, so Prof. McAdie only throws them out semi-officially as a small sop to the people. Thunder storms are nice things beyon in resource in such watchers. to have in reserve in such weather, and it is sincerely to be hoped that one of them is sincerely to be hoped that one of them may put in an appearance at about 4 or 5 o'clock. It is likely that even the Washington base ball players would be willing to forego the pleasure of taking a game from the Louisvilles this afternoon for such a good cause.

Little Prostration From the Heat. Fortunately there has been little prostra tion from the l:cat. Yesterday there was not a case at the Emergency, and today there had been no calls for the ambulance up to noon. This is a most favorable circumstance, for the hot weather, coming rather suddenly, might have stricken many

people.

It may be a little cooler tomorrow, but only a little. There is positively no relief in sight yet, and too much hope must not be based upon this idea that tomorrow wil be better than today. The best thing to do
is to sit down in the coolest spot that can
be found, and then think of Yuma, and
Raleigh, and Block Island and those really

INTENSE HEAT AT NEW YORK. A Boston Man Rolls Off His Roof While Asleep.

NEW YORK, June 1 .- Today the temperature is as high as it was yesterday, with the added discomfort of greater humidity. Several cases of prostration from heat were reported during the forenoon. The weather forecaster reports the possibility of a thunder storm during the evening or night, but Sunday is likely to be as hot as yesterday was.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.-Owing to the irtense heat last night John Callahan of 106 C street, South Boston, went up on the roof to sleep. This morning he was found on the sidewalk, having rolled off while asleep. His skull was fractured, and he cannot live.

THE HALF-MASTED FLAG.

Ten Days at Some Places and Only One Day at Others.

Critics point out what they regard as a solecism in President Cleveland's proclamation announcing the death of Secretary Gresham, in that, as an expression of na tional bereavement, he directed that the national flag be displayed at half-mast over all United States embassies and legations, at all forts and military posts, and at all naval stations, and on all vessels of the United States for a period of ten days, all other public buildings throughout the United States, including the executive partments in this city, was limited to the day of the funeral. No explanation is of-fered as to why the flag should be half-masted for ten days at some places and for

The "Post" Joins the Associated Press. The Washirgton Post has abandoned the All the government departments closed United Press and joined the Associated today at 3 o'clock on account of the heat.

IN THE OLD DOMINION

Representative-Elect Otey Thinks Silver Will Be the Only Issue.

The State Delegation Will Be Solidly in Favor of a Free Coinage

Representative-elect Peter J. Otey, who represent the sixth Virginia district in the next Congress, is in the city. Mr. Otey's home is at Lynchburg, and his dis trict includes that city and Roanoke. He was elected by a plurality of 2,300 over his republican contestant with three candidates in the field, the third being supported by a combination of populists and prohibitionists. In the sixth district last year there were 3,600 of the 10,000 populists' votes

cast in the state of Virginia. Mr. Otey is an ardent free silver man, and believes that silver will be the only issue of consequence in the next election in the old dominion. He is not a mere in the old dominion. He is not a mere theorist on the money question, as for many years he was the cashler of the Roanoke National Bank, which position he resigned in 1887, in order to accept the presidency of the Lynchburg and Durham railroad. He was the financier of this road, which involved an expenditure of \$2,000,000, and was its president until it went in the hands of a receiver. Since that time Mr. Otey has been actively engaged as a real estate operator, and he has proven exceedingly successful in his undertakings. He never held a public office, and until he became a candidate for election to the Fifty-fourth Congress never ran for an office.

Silver Sentiment in the State.

Silver Sentiment in the State. Speaking to a Star reporter today of the political situation in Virginia, Mr. Otey

"In my judgment the delegation that will go to the next national democratic convention to nominate a President will be solidly in favor of a candidate who will come cut for free coinage. Cleveland could not again be the choice of the Virginia democracy

in favor of a candidate who will come cut for free coinage. Cleveland could not again be the choice of the Virginia democracy on account of the policy he has adopted in relation to silver.

"I do not think there is any sentiment in the south in favor of what is being designated 'sound currency,' except the business which is very closely allied to New York and Boston in its business transactions. I know that when I was in the banking business it was frequently necessary for us to borrow \$150,000 when the tobacco crop was being gathered. It was in the power of the New York bankers to have refused the loan, though I have never heard of them doing so. It is easy for the New York and Boston bankers to say to their correspondents in the south that if free silver legislation becomes a fact they can borrow no more money from them. They may give one reason or another.

"They may say that they will not be secure in making loans under such conditions. But the effect will be the same. It will cause the men in the south dependent on northern loans to advocate what the north wants. That, in my opinion, is all there is of the southern 'sound money' movement, and without such influences there never would have been a Memphis convention. That convention was a northern rather than a southern affair.

"Among the people of Virginia there are great numbers of good business men who give little thought to the relative advantages of gold and silver as money metals. They are now waking up to an active interest in this matter, and men are studying the question who gave no thought to it previously. The result of this campaign of education, I think, will be to gain converts for the silver cause in quarters that are now indifferent to any legislation on silver.

No Fear of Republican Success.

No Fear of Republican Success.

"I do not think the tariff will be menbetter success in my state at the next election than they did in the election when Gen. Mahone was beaten for the governorship. The republicans have been talking nest ballot for years, but if our present election law does not secure honest elections, I do not see how we can ever have them. That law was framed to se-cure an honest expression from the people at the ballot box."

COMPANIES AND CAR FENDERS.

No Action Taken by the Commissioners to Enforce Their Recent Order.

Although it was generally understood that the Commissioners would proceed against the railroad companies today for non-compllance with their order of several days ago requiring them to equip their cars with approved fenders by June 1, nothing was done. Yesterday afternoon the attorney for the District was asked whether if a railroad company equipped its cars with fenders and not with wheel guards it would be liable to prosecution. His opinion was that the law contemplated both fenders and wheel guards, and unless the cars were equipped with both the road operating them would be liable for failure to comply with the law.

the law.

It was stated at police headquarters that the police had not been notified to proceed against the companies, and Inspector Bradshaw, who has charge of the railroad matters, received no detail to look after the cars today.

cars today.

This afternoon the Commissioners witnessed, at the corner of 15th and New York avenue, a trial of the Smith fender and wheel guard placed on the Columbia railroad. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the showing. The fender has already been appropried by the Commissioners. already been approved by the Commissioners, but they have heretofore insisted that all cars should have a projecting net in front of the car. It is understood that proceedings will be instituted against the railroad companies Monday.

MR. GRESHAM'S DEATH.

Sympathy From the Government of

The Chinese minister today informe Acting Secretary Uhl that he had received the following cable message from the Tsungli Yamen: "The imperian government, and the ministers of the Tsungli Yamen in particular, desire you to convey to the United States government their deepest sympathy and condolence on the sad occasion of the demise of Walter Q. Gresham, late Secretary of State.

The Distinguished Sick. Representative Hitt is better today. He has been gaining slowly but steadily of late, and it is possible he may be able to

sit up in his room in a few days. He spends restless nights, however, and this has prevented a more marked gain of Miss Mary A. Dodge is resting quietly, but her condition shows little change Dropping War Department Clerks. Forty-six clerks in the War Department will be dropped on the 1st proximo by rea

on of reduced appropriations. The list will

sion office and in the rebellion records

given leave of absence from Monday with pay up to the end of the month. Mr. McAdoo Going to Newport. Assistant Secretary McAdoo will leave nere tomorrow morning for Newport, where he will deliver the opening address at the Naval War College Tuesday. He has also arranged to attend the closing exercises at the Naval Academy on Friday and Satur-day part AN ERA OF REFORM

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating Pesterdap's

Star contained 56 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 738 separate announce: ments. Ehese advertisers Sought publicity-not merely

Eig Gamblers Inaugurate It in Behalf of Little Ones.

VIRGINIA DIVES CLOSED UP

But the Foreign Books and Policy Wheels Run Every Day.

AIMS OF THE GAMBLERS

The activity of the board of trade in the direction of helping the authorities of Virginia to purify that portion of their commonwealth lying opposite Washington which is directly injurious to the national capital is already having good effects in a roundabout way. A few days ago the pro-prietor of the disreputable resort on the Virginia shore above the Aqueduct bridge known as "Heath's," where fare, crap, hazard and roulette have been played day in and day out, and especially on Sundays, was notified by certain officials of Alexandria county to close up the place at once and keep it closed until further orders. This was immediately done, and the score or so of dealers, cappers and other employes of the notorious dive were informed that their services would be no longer required until further notice. The same action was taken in regard to the gambling room that has heretofore been openly run above Clark's saloon in Rosslyn, and the keepers of the various liquor places in Rosslyn and Jackson City were instructed to preserve order and to allow no games of crap or other form of gambling to be carried on in their premises. The policy kings who operate from Alexandria were also notified to carry on their business with more circumspection and to be careful to whom they intrusted the duty of carrying the "plays" to the various places where policy players gather to learn the result of the day's drawings.

Candler Makes an Offer. quired until further notice. The same ac-

Candler Makes an Offer.

As if to swell the sudden wave of reform and further astound moral meteorologists with the singular aspect of the Alexandria county atmosphere, Mr. Harry Candler, at whose place, it will be remembered, Eddy. Desmond, now in custody accused of being firebug, housebreaker, bank burglar and hrebug, housebreaker, bank burglar and highway robber, made his headquarters and was arrested, announced that he would place his commodious hall at the disposal of the evangelists who might desire to hold services at Jackson City in behalf of purifying its pollution and reforming its habitues.

Of course, there is no one with sufficient temerity to even imagine for a moment

Of ccurse, there is no one with sufficient temerity to even imagine for a moment that the authorities and gamblers and the tough element generally of Alexandria county leve not experienced a complete change of heart. They have done so on several former occasions when they anticipated vigorous action on the part of law-abiding citizens of both Virginia and Washirgton, who had grown tired of their reckless and profligate reign. There is no need of going far, however, to discover the reasons for this remarkable moral metamorphosis which Alexandria county has undergone. There is an old couplet which was written to show the manner in which the strong are beset and annoyed by the little things of the world.

"Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em." And so on, ad infinitum.

The Meat in the Coconnut.

The Ment in the Coconnut.

Across the river the big fleas are the gamblers who have graduated from the tioned in Virginia in 1896. I have no fear that the republicans will meet with any blackboards and their accompanying race tracks. The little fleas are the skin faro bank proprietors, the crap joint keepers and the others of that ilk who infest Jackson City and Rosslyn, and are scattered in other near-by localities in considerable profusion. The big fleas some time ago appreciated the fact that the presence of the little ones and the attention they attracted by the sore places they made on Virginia's body politic was inspiring indignation that reached the very chalk on their own blackboards. They therefore determined to have them driven away for the timebeing at least, and, consequently, the gamblers owning the race tracks made it a part of their agreement to re-elect County Attorney Johnson and Sheriff Veitch that they should summarily close up all the little gambling places whose proprietors were not strong enough to have what is known as a "pull." Attorney Johnson was willing to do his share, but Sheriff Veitch declined to interfere with the places that he had allowed for so long to continue without restriction. The result was that Mr. Johnson was re-elected and Mr. Veitch was defeated. and the others of that ilk who infest Jack-

feated. Results That Are Expected.

The present era of reform has been inaugurated solely for the purpose of frustrating the expected efforts of Governor O'Ferrall and the Washington board of trade to place Alexandria county on a plane of decency and law. The idea is that plane of decency and law. The idea is that the detectives who may be employed by the board of trade to secure evidence against the gamblers and other law breakers in Alexandria county will find everything closed up, and be compelled to recoport their inability to make cases. In this way the big gamblers who now hold absolute sway over the county will be enabled to make the representations that the crusade of the Washington board of trada is not really inspired by the actual conditions in Alexandria county because it had been unable to support its charges by the proof it had promised. The promoters of this novel scheme, however, seem to have forgotten that the statute of limitation covering such misdemeanors and felonies as those which have disgraced Alexandria county will not become a safe refuge for those who have been known to break the laws of Virginia in the immediate past for some time to come. Meantime the small fry gamblers across the river are waiting for permission to open their dives again, and the race track gamblers and policy kings are poking each other jocosely in the ribs and chuckling with satisfaction over the way in which they imagine they have frustrated the intention of the decent citizens of Virginia and the District of Columbia to put a stop to the reign of lawlessness which has disgraced Alexandria county for ten years the detectives who may be employed by and the District of Columbia to put a stop to the reign of lawlessness which has dis-graced Alexandria county for ten years past. Meanwhile their foreign books are illegally conducted at both St. Asaph and Alexander Island and their policy wheels roll with periodic regularity in the city of Alexandria itself.

THE PRESIDENT AT WORK.

Mrs. Cleveland and Children Will Shortly Leave for Buzzard's Bay. The President spent the day at the White House disposing of accumulated business. He drove in from Woodley about 11 o'clock. He has evidently recovered from his recent indisposition, and is suffering no unusual liscomfort from the hot weather. Mrs.

Cleveland and the children will leave for

Buzzard's Bay next week, and the President will probably accompany them. His movements will depend entirely upon the state of public business. The Danish Minister's Adicu. Arrangements have been made for Count Reventlow, the Danish minister, to take official leave of the President this after-

noon at 4 o'clock. He has been transferred to diplomatic duty at Rome and Madrid, and will be succeeded at Washington by Mr. Brumm, now at Copenhagen.